

Dual-Peak solar Cycle Distribution of Intense Solar and Geomagnetic Activity (Cycle 21).

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Intense geomagnetic storms ($D_{st} < -100\text{nT}$) are associated with large-intensity, long-duration values of the southward component of the IMF ($B_s > 10\text{nT}$, $T > 3$ hours). In turn, this type of B_s field seems to be associated with the occurrence of coronal mass ejections at sites when growing low-latitude, and short-lived coronal holes form at the Sun, near the streamer belt. It will be shown that all these parameters of geomagnetic and solar activity showed a dual-peak solar cycle distribution during cycle 21. Some physical aspects of their interrelationship will be discussed.

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